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TAFT FOR THE SUPREME COURT

PRESIDENT HAS ASKED HIM TO SUCCEED JUSTICE BROWN.

While He Would Prefer to Remain in the Cabinet as Secretary of War, He Says It Is for the President to Decide if He Shall Accept the Judicial Office.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- Whether William H Taft, the Secretary of War, shall remain in political life or have his future settled by appointment to a life position in the Federal judiciary is a question to which President Roosevelt is giving serious consideration. Mr. Taft has been asked by the President if he will accept the office of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed Justice Henry B. Brown who will retire on May 28, and Mr. Taft has indicated clearly that while he would prefor to remain at the head of the military establishment it is for the President and not for himself to say whether he shall leave the Cabinet and become a member of the Supreme bench. In other words, Mr. Taft would rather at this time be Secretary of War than a Supreme Court Justice, but he will not decline if judicial honors are conferred on him

In offering to appoint Mr. Taft to succred Justice Brown, President Rocsevelt has not lest sight of the fact that his Secretrry of War is not merely a Presidential resibility, but a Presidential probability On the other hand, he is aware that Mr Taft is of the judicial temperament and regards a position in the Supreme Court s of the highest honor and dignity. The President has taken into consideration also that Mr. Taft is a comparatively young man, and should be be appointed to succeed Justice Brown would probably become Chief Justice in a few years and live to exceed the record for service in that office held by John Marshall.

Should Mr. Taft go to the Supreme Court and a vacancy in the Chief Justiceship occur while Mr. Roosevelt is in the White House Mr. Taft would be promoted to the highest udicial position in the land. Chief Justice Fuller is 73 years old and is eligible for retirement. Mr. Taft is only 48.

Since the President has indicated to him that the vacancy to be caused by Justice Brown's retirement was open to him, Mr. Taft has not sought the advice of his friends as to the course he should pursue. Several of his close associates, who are also close associates of the President, have come to him, however, and advised him one way or the other, that he accept the proffered office or decline it. Mr. Taft has done his own thinking and has reached the conclusion that, while the prospect of being at the head of the Federal judiciary for the rest of his natural life is alluring, he would much prefer to remain as Secretary of War until certain pending questions have been adjusted to his satisfaction.

Chief among these is the matter of the Panama Canal, Mr. Taft realizes that he has been, and to a certain extent still is, under fire from the opponents of the canal administration. He is satisfied that he has Zone his duty properly, that the canal affairs have been administered honestly and that he can refute every charge that has been made against the plans for the construction of this great waterway. A very natural desire to remain at the head of the canal administration long enough to refute his critics, as he is confident of his ability to do, makes the Secretary of War for the present at least. But should the President determine to appoint him to the Supreme Court he will accept the compliment.

If Mr. Taft's friends have correctly gauged his mind he has not taken into consideration his prospects of obtaining the Presidential nomination in making up his mind that he would rather remain in the Cabinet than become a Supreme Court Justice. His apparent unselfishness in this connection has been a source of wonder to his associates, who are convinced that his present attitude is based purely on devotion to duty and that he has eliminated any questions of purely selfish concern. While some of those who have advised him within the past day or two have spoken of his chance to succeed President Roosevelt, others in whose judgment he places the greatest reliance have held that in justice to himself he should complete the work cut out for him as Secretary of War before giving up that office for the less active life of a Federal Judge.

It should not be understood that Mr. Taft's is the only name that the President has under consideration in connection with the appointment of a successor to Justice Brown, From unquestionable sources of authority it is learned that he has prepared a list of the following, with a view to selecting one of them should he determine to observe Mr. Taft's personal

Walter Henry Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn., United States Circuit Judge of Eighth Judicial district since March 17, 1892. Native of New Hampshire and graduate

of Dartmouth; age, 61. Willis Van Deventer, Cheyenne, Wyo. United States Circuit Judge of Eighth circuit, appointed February 18, 1903; Assistant Attorney-General, assigned to Interior Department; prominent in the bar

of Wyoming; age, 47. Horace Harmon Lurton, Nashville, Tenn. United States Circuit Judge of Sixth Judicial district since March 29, 1893; member Supreme Court of Tennessee, 1886-93, and Chief Justice same court from January to April, 1893; age, 62.

Henry Martin Hoyt of Pennsylvania, Solicitor-General of the United States since 1903; graduate of Yale and Pennsylvania; Assistant Attorney-General, 1897-1903; age,

Lloyd W. Bowers, Chicago, general counsel of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad

Fince June, 1893; age, 47. Francis Joseph Swayze of Newark, N. J.,

Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey;

George Gray of Wilmington, Del., Circuit Judge of Third Judicial district: Attorney -General of Delaware; United States Senator. 1885-99; Democrat; Gold Democrat in 1898; Paris Peace Commission in 1898; Joint High Commission, 1898; member International Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, 1900; appointed United States Circuit Judge in 1891; chairman anthracite

coal commission, 1902; age, 66.
Richard Wayne Parker of New Jersey,
Representative in Congress from the Sixth
New Jersey district, 1895-1903; Seventh district, 1903-07; defeated for Congress in 1892;

WOULD KILL THE SUFFERING and Deformed or Idlotte Children Bill

in Iowa Legislature DES MOINES, Ia., March 10 .- A bill was introduced by Representative Gregory in the lower house of the Legislature to-day requiring physicians to take human life in cases in which there is great suffering and death is certain to result and also to prevent the rearing of children who are

hideously deformed or hopelessly idiotic. Representative Gregory is a physician himself and introduced the bill in all seriousness. "My measure is a humane one." he said. "It may be that it is too revolutionary to pass this Legislature, but the time will surely come-and that, too, within the next twenty years-when some such law will be on our statute books.

"What I propose for the relief of human beings is no more than you are now practising in the exercise of humanity on dumb animals. Besides, I would simply make lawful that which is already practised to a great extent by the greatest physicians and surgeons in the land. At the risk of being convicted of murder they often take human life simply because they know it is a kindness to the patient and his relatives. Every large hospital in Chicago. New York and other big cities is the scene of such murders almost daily. It is a pity that the practice cannot be more extensive.

"If you will scrutinize my bill you will find that it contains every reasonable safeguard. At least three physicians and the County Coroner must unanimously agree and participate in the act, and then it must be with the consent of the nearest relative and, if practicable, of the patient himself. Any deviation from this requirement constitutes murder and subjects the offender to the penalty of murder."

The bill provides a heavy fine for any physician who shirks his duty under this law and also prescribes the usual penalty for first degree murder should they abuse the law.

GREEN'S WELCOME HOME. Binghamton Turns Out to Greet Him With

Music and Green and Red Fire. BINGHAMTON, March 10.-Ex-Senator George E. Green and wife arrived from Washington to-night and were met at the Lackawanna station by every band in the city and a crowd of 5,000 people. The trip to his residence was one continuous ovation of cheers, and nearly every house on the route was decorated with flags. Red and green fire were burned all along

At the house fully 2,000 people listened to a brief speech by Mr. Green, in which he said he had never so much appreciated the value of friendship. He said he had been tried by an impartial jury, by an upright Judge and by honest counsel on both sides. He believed he had received nothing but the fairest of fair play at the hands of everybody, and he came home with no feel-

ing of resentment for any one. After he stopped speaking the crowd insisted on shaking his hand and for an hour an informal reception was held, men of al classes, women and children crowding in to greet him. During the past two days there has been a growing sentiment that he be nominated and elected State Senator again this fall, and it has been taken up by the newspapers.

THIEF CAUGHT AT HARVARD. Police Nab Man, Who Confesses to Having Worked Yale and Trinity Also.

Boston, March 10. - The Cambridge police this morning caught Albert L. Lambert, the long sought "Harvard Raffles." Capt. Hurley and a policeman were walking along Bow street, near Ridgely Hall, one of the Harvard "Gold Coast" dormitories, when they noticed a well dressed young man standing on the curbstone. Just then a young telephone operator, Charles McCue, stepped up to Capt. Hurley and told him he believed this man was the one

told him he believed this man was the one they were looking for.

The man apparently noticed the conference and to throw off suspicion shouted up at one of the windows to "Harry."

When "Harry" did not respond, he ran into the building. The officers followed and found from the "goodie" that a man had just entered a room on the first floor. He was found and arrested. He was found and arrested

He was found and arrested.

Later he made a detailed confession.

He gave his name as Albert L. Lambert,

24 years old, of Long Island City, N. Y.,

but born in Louisville, Ky. His parents,

he said, are both dead. For a long time

he had made his way at college by work
ing students and by stealing from their

rooms. He confessed to a long career

both at Yale and Trinity.

A game he frequently worked was to call

both at Yale and Trinity.

A game he frequently worked was to call on a man whose roommate he knew was a way to inquire for "Harry" or "Fred." and say it was strange they did not keep that appointment, for they had promised to lend him some money, or to indorse a check, as he had his mother and sister in town and had, for one reason or another, suddenly become short of money.

Usually the man interviewed would volunteer to he'p him out,

Through his sonemes, and through thefts, the police believe the man has secured between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

SCHOONER AGROUND.

The Adam W. Spies a Quarter of a Mile Off Long Beach.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., March 10.-Bound from Buenos Ayres to New York with a cargo of bones, the three masted schooner Adam W. Spies, with a crew of eleven men, ran aground off Long Beach early this morning. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Hines. In a thick fog he lost his bearings and ran on the treacherous beach. The vessel lies about a quarter of a mile

The vessel lies about a quarter of a mile off shore. She is owned by Hutchings Bros. of 31 South street, New York. The cargo was also consigned to them.

The schooner lies in an easy position and if the sea does not become heavy the wrecking tugs will probably succeed in hauling her off to-night or to-morrow at daylight in the high tide. Crews from both the Point Lookout and Long Beach life saving stations were on hand before daylight this morning ready to give assistance to the stations were on name before daying the morning ready to give assistance to the stranded vessel but none was necessary, and, owing to heavy seas, the life saving crew was unable to board the schooner until nearly noon, when the sea became smoother. The wife of Capt. Hines is aboard with him.

smoother. The wife of Capt. Hines is aboard with him.

The Coston light signals were promptly answered by the life crew and the wreck reported to the Maritime Exchange, and before 9 o'clock the wrecking tug I. J. Merritt of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company was alongside the schooner, which is of 1,117 tons. She was built at Newburyport. Mass. in 1884 and is 185 feat long. port, Mass., in 1884 and is 185 feet long, 34 feet 4 inches beam and is 22 feet 8 inches

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ROOSEVELT STICKS TO S. P. C. A.

HAD CONTEMPLATED RESIGNING HIS LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Feit It His Duty to Make Certain Suggestions, Which in Point of Time Preceded the Resignation of Haines-Talk of Joel B. Erhardt for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The resignation of John P. Haines as president of the S. P. C. A. in New York has relieved a situation which at one time promised to involve the continuance of President Roosevelt's affiliation with that organization. Mr. Roosevelt is a life member. He was made acquainted some time ago with the dissatisfaction with Mr. Haines and was practically convinced that the continuance of Mr. Haines in office would injure the society.

Friends pointed out to Mr. Roosevelt that by retaining his membership he could probably do more than any other person to bring about real reform by making his attitude known to the board of managers, especially to Mr. Haines's friends. The President has always had the interests of the society at heart and preferred not to leave it if reform could be accomplished in any other way. As a life member he felt it not only his privilege but his duty to make certain suggestions concerning the troubles of the society. Exactly what these suggestions were or to whom they were made is not stated.

Like most of the members of the S. P. C. A., the President has been too busy to investigate the workings of the society himself, and he supposed its affairs were being managed fairly well. He was not made aware of the real condition of the society until recently, when he was communicated with as a life member of the organization. The statements as to the affairs of the society were so circumstantial that the President seriously contemplated resigning his membership, but he subsequently decided not to do so, whether or not Mr. Haines retired. The resignations of Mayor McClellan and Joseph H. Choate had already had a damaging effect, and a movement was organized to persuade the President to remain in the society and help build it up.

Investigation of the charges against the Haines management of the S. P. C. A. was continued yesterday by the committee of three of the board of managers, but none of the results was made public. It is expected that the committee will be able to report to the special meeting of the board on Wednesday.

There is much speculation as to the successor of Mr. Haines as president. Many men have been suggested. Although it is understood that none of the board of managers desires the place, the name of Col. Joel B. Erhardt was mentioned prominently again yesterday, because of his familiarity with the details of the society's history and management and because he has insisted on immediate reforms. Col. Erhardt would not talk about the matter resterday.

Haskins & Sells, the accountants who examined the accounts of the society, are wroth over the charge that Mr. Haines made before the board of managers on Thursday that they made an error of \$10,000 flat in their report and that they forced a balance "by putting in as a liability the Fogg relief fund, amounting to \$10,000." Mr. Haines pro roed what he called a

duplicate sheet of the accountants' report. which on its face apparently showed the error of \$10,000. Dr. Cleveland of the Haskins & Sells firm explained that this was a loose working sheet that had accidentally got mixed in the certified account, correct total.

Haskins & Sells have prepared blank forms for a new system of accounting of the S. P. C. A. These forms will show at a glance on a single page all the details of expenditures and receipts of the society. One will be able to see exactly how much the income is from dog licenses, for example. One may even see what the expense of publishing Our Animal Friends is or how much should be charged to any one item of administration. The subcommittee in charge of reforming the society's accounts has approved the new form of bookkeeping.

TURNED DOWN DOWIE'S DRAFT.

No More Funds Available for the Apostle in Zion City Bank.

CHICAGO, March 10 .- Zion City is "out of funds" to John Alexander Dowie. A draft drawn by the "First Apostle" on the Zion City Bank, sent from Jamaica, has been turned down by the bank officers. It has been mailed back with a letter to Dowie suggesting that he curtail his expenses, as the people in his town are doing with theirs. Dowie's personal account at the bank is exhausted

Overseer Glen W. Voliva, conducting Zion City on business lines, is anxiously awaiting the result of the message to Jamaica. What the "apostle" will say no man in Zion dares to imagine. It develops that he has been living on an allowance

made by the Triumvirate. In his latest message, with the draft now dishonored enclosed, Dowie informed his followers that Jamaica was too hot for him. He wants to go to Mexico. It is believed when the first apostle hears there is no money at home for him, however, he will change his yearning for Mexico to a desire

for Zion City. Dowie has spent, it was disclosed to-day \$5,000 since he went to Jamaica a few weeks ago. More than that, they declare, borrowed money on his hopes of remittances from h me.

NEW HILL AND HARRIMAN FIGHT

Competing With Fast Trains to Get Mail Contract for the Northwest.

OMAHA, March 10 .- E. H. Harriman and James J. Hill will race for the mail contract to the Pacific Northwest. Already Harriman has arranged to clip a whole day from the present mail schedule between New York and Portland and Seattle.

The experiment of running a fast mail to San Francisco has proven so popular that this train is now overloaded with mails, and cannot carry the Pacific Northwest mails. The Government has asked for a fast exclusive mail train to the Puget Sound territory and Hill and Harriman will com-

pete for this train. The Burlington from Chicago to Billings, Mon., and then the Northern Pacific will be utilized by Hill in the race, while the Northwestern, Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line will be the Harriman route. The

CLOSE SHAVE FOR NORDICA. Drop Falls at Opera and Just Misses the

Mme. Lillian Nordica narrowly escaped injury on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House near the close of the performance of "Il Trovatore" yesterday afternoon. A big side or leg drop set for the performance of "Die Meistersinger" last night broke from its fastenings high in the flies and fell to the left of the stage with a crash just as the curtain had been lowered after Mme. Nordica and Signor Campanari had answered a curtain call in applause of their singing the "Miserere."

Prima Donna.

Campanari had hurried to his dressing room and Mme. Nordica was walking leisurely away at the left of the stage, carrying in her arms a huge bouquet of roses that some one in the audience had presented to her.

So near did the drop fall to the prima donna that the edge of it struck the petals of the bouquet and tore the flowers from her arm.

The drop struck Max Wolf, a stage mechanic, and cut a gash in his forehead. News of the accident spread to the box office in front. At first it was thought that Mme. Nordica had been hurt and her physician. Dr. Baruch, was summoned, as were Drs. Castelli and Levy, the regular physicians for the opera house. Dr. Castelli was the first to arrive and assisted by Dr. Levy, he stitched up the wound in Wolfe's forehead. The stage mechanic was taken to his home in a cab.

The drop that fell was completely wrecked and considerable damage was done to some of the settings on the stage. Things were repaired very quickly and there was or no delay in raising the curtain for the last scene of the opera. The audience knew nothing whatever of the accident. A new drop had to be hastily constructed to take the place of the wrecked one in last night's opera.

VIRGINIA KNOX IN BELLEVUE. Is Mrs. Patterson Now-Once Wife and Prisoner of a Supposed Count.

Mrs. Virginia Knox Patterson was taken to Bellevue Hospital vesterday afternoon and put in the psychopathic ward for observation as to her sanity. Mrs. Patterson was taken to the hospital in a closed carriage in which there were also Sergt. Patrick Farrell and Policeman Ryder of the Jefferson Market court squad. Following in another carriage was the woman's husband, Joseph N. Patterson. The patient was a prisoner and was committed to the hospital on a warrant issued by Magistrate Walsh in the Jefferson Market court. She is to be detained until Monday, when her case will come up for

final disposition before Magistrate Walsh. The Pattersons have been living at 11 Fast Ninth street. Mr. Patterson told doctors at Bellevue that been searching for his wife for several days. Just how she was found yesterday was not learned last night. She s under 40 and married her present husband fourteen years ago. Mr. Patterson said that her former husband was Count Carrusi, an Italian, who had ill treated her. According to Mr. Patterson, the Count once held his wife a prisoner for a long time in their home in Italy, and she gained freedom by getting word of her plight to King Humbert, who detailed a troop of soldiers to release her. The Count, according to Mr. Patterson, died in 1890.

PITTSBURG, March 10,-Virginia Knox is of the fourth generation of Pittsburg Knoxes, for whom the Pittsburg suburb Knoxville is named. The old Knox man-1886 is still a Pittsburg landmark. The and that the very next page showed the marriage was the sensation of the year. It was afterward stated that the Count was Virginia Knox putting up the money. On the second day out the Count beat her, A divorce followed in time, and she was supposed to have married again and to be living in the South. She is not related to Senator Knox, so far as is known.

GHOST OF THE BLIZZARD

Fantastic Imitation by the Powers of the Air of Their Ancient March Exploit.

Winter and spring had a lively struggle for supremacy vesterday and New Yorkers had a taste of assorted kinds of weather, which, according to Forecaster Emory is to be expected at this time of year. In fact, after March 12, 1888, almost anything may be expected at this time of the year But yesterday's was a mere ghost of the blizzard. A gusty March wind from the northwest, which had a speed of only thir teen miles at 10 A. M., chilled the air and blew dark clouds over the city. As it increased down came big feathery snow flakes in flurries, melting as they fell. The sun was soon out again and the performance was repeated several times. At 2:30 o'clock the wind attained a maximum velocity of sixty-four miles an hour for five minutes and made things lively for pedestrians who didn't reef overcoats and skirts. An unusual number of craft in distress were reported from Cape Flatiron. The weather man says colder weather is coming.

The wind and snow squalls made trouble for two schooners near Sandy Hook. A about noon the Stanley M. Miner went aground on the outer beach and stuck fo three hours before she was dragged out of the sand. The Miner was lumber laden and was bound for this port from Charles ton, S. C.

The schooner Ruth B. Cobb, also lumber laden, from Savannah, was compelled to anchor in the Swash Channel when the wind was blowing hardest and went aground when the tug Robert Palmer took her in tow. She was floated later.

OIL MEN MUST ANSWER. Officers of Republic Company Lose Their

Fight Against Giving Testimony. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 10 .- The Supreme Court to-day overruled the motion filed by counsel for the Republic Oil Company for a rehearing of Judge Fox's order requiring officers of the Republic company to answer questions and produce stock books and papers in the oil hearing before

Special Commissioner Anthony. The court also sustained the motion of Attorney-General Hadley setting March 19 as the date of the next oil hearing in St Louis. Officers of the Republic Oil Company will be placed on the witness stand.

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HUNDREDS DIE IN MINE FIRE

EXPLOSION TRAPS WORKMEN IN COLLIERY NEAR CALAIS.

Rescuers Hear Some Imprisoned Men Calling for Help but Cannot Reach Them-700 Dead, 600 Rescued and 500 Missing-Cave-Ins Block the Shafts.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, March 10 .- An explosion of fire damp occurred in a colliery at Courrières near Calais, to-day. Eighteen hundred men were at work in the mine at the time. The latest estimate is that 700 were killed,

600 rescued and 500 missing. The fire which is supposed to have caused the disaster had been smouldering for days. It finally broke out on Friday night, at a depth of 700 feet below No. 3 pit. There was a terrific explosion at 7 o'clock this morning in Nos. 2, 3 and 4 pits, which shattered the cages and killed a man and a horse. Flames belched from the mouths of some pits, while the generation of poisonous gases made it impossible to approach them for hours. Cave-ins blocked many of the shafts when the props

were burned away. Toward midday the air had sufficiently cleared to allow the surface workings to be examined. Rescuers endeavored to descend into No. 2 and 3 pits, but were immediately prostrated by the fumes. Numerous rescuing parties, however, were able to enter the other pits, wherethey discovered 120 miners uninjured.

Practically everything underground had been wrecked and this made the work of

rescue very difficult. The scenes about the mouths of the pite were pitiful. Hundreds of weeping and wailing women and children were assembled near by, anxiously seeking news of relatives. A large force of gendarmes was fully employed in keeping the distracted families outside the danger zone, as the inhalation of the poisonous gases meant partial suffocation to all who ventured too close

to the pits. Of the 500 men who were working in pit No. 2, 388 were brought to the surface. Only thirteen of the 443 who had entered pit No. 3 came up. The cage in this pit is no longer working, the ladders are broken and hope of rescuing the remainder has been abandoned.

In pit No. 4, 185 of the 852 who went down are safe. Altogether 1.795 men went down into the mine and 591 have reached day-

The Minister of the Interior has received a telegram from the scene of the disaster saying it is impossible to estimate the number of killed. It is known that 1,800 men went down into the mine this morning, but it is hoped that many of them were able to take refuge in lateral galleries.

Engineer Boudereau, who went into the mine this morning with the miners, has not been found. The rescuing parties can hear imprisoned miners appealing for help from a depth of 280 metres, but they can descend only 130 metres.

SCULPTOR HAS APPENDICITIS. Miss Enid Yandelf in Hospital Here for Treatment.

Miss Enid Yandell, the sculptor, is a patient in Dr. John B. Walker's private hospital at 33 East Thirty-third street and is to undergo an operation for appendi-

Miss Yandell is 30 years old and was born in Louisville, Ky., where she spends most of each year. She studied at the Cincinnati Art School and was a pupil of Philip Martiny, Macmonnies and Rodin She won the designer's medal at the Chicago World's Fair, where she was the sculpton of the Woman's Building. Miss Yandell also received a silver medal at the Nashville Exposition and she has exhibited regularly at the Paris Salon since 1895 Among specimens of her work are the Carrie Brown Memorial Fountain at Providence and the Hogan Fountain at Louis-

GRABBED A TRANSFER.

Marine Engine Designer Locked Up or

Petty Lareeny Charge After Souffe. John M. Lawrence, a designer of marine engines at 315 Hudson street, got on a West Twenty-third street oar vesterday afternoon and at Broadway asked for a transfer. The conductor, William Hamilton, refused to give it to him. He pointed to a sign in the window of the car saying that transfers must be obtained when the passengers pay their fare, or they wouldn't be given at all, a new rule of the company. Lawrence was still arguing for a transfer when the car got to Sixth avenue. Then he grabbed for one out of the conductor's

pocket. There was a tussle and the transfer was torn. The conductor called Policeman Tindel and had Lawrence arrested on a charge of petty larceny. He was locked up at the headquarters of the traffic squad in West Iwenty-seventh street at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He was bailed out at 10 o'clock

last night. Lawrence is a son of George W. Lawrence, a coffee broker, and lives at Pelham.

TO SUE P. R. R. FOR REBATES.

Attorney-General of Pennsylvania to Act on Mileage Book Charges. HARRISBURG, Pa., March 10 .- It is offi

cially announced that the refusal of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to abolish the practice of collecting a \$10 rebate on each \$20 mileage book issued will be followed by injunction proceedings restraining the company from collecting this rebate The proceedings will be instituted in the Dauphin County Court by Attorney-General Carson.

Suit would have been brought before this if the railroad company had not asked time to file a brief sustaining the legal right of the company to collect this rebate.

Secretary of Internal Affairs Brown recently directed the Attorney-General's at tention to this practice in an elaborate opinion in which he took the position that it was in violation of the letter and spirit of the State and Federal Constitutions, and that prompt measures should be taken to

Across Continent to Recover Children.

abolish it.

Boston, March 10 .- J. H. Sully, accompanied by Inspector Greenleaf of the Malden police department, left to-day for Denver, where they expect to take and bring back to Malden the Sully children and Mrs. Bella Fenwick, who is accused of kidnap ping them.

The inspector was armed with warrants

MITCHELL SENDS FOR ADVISERS And Puts Off Until To-morrow His Departure for Indianapolis.

There was a rumor yesterday evening

that the anthracite operators had sent President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers an answer to the demands of their employees. One story, which could no verified, was that the demands had been refused, but that there was a loophole by which the two committees could come together again. Mitchell would not say whether or not he had received the answer Mitchell had intended to leave for Indianapolis last night to preside at the meeting of the United Mine Workers on Thursday, but he decided to leave this morning at 10:55. Early last evening he called an England and Russia Stood Ready emergency meeting of the members of his committee of seven who were still in town They are Mitchell himself, William H. Dettrey, president of District No. 7; John Fahy, president, and George / Hartlein, secretary of District No. 9. Hartlein was not in and Dettrey was sent to look for him. He was unsuccessful in finding him and the meeting was postponed until to-day. It will be a very brief meeting as all hands will leave with Mitchell for Indianapolis.

WANTS \$50,000,000 INSURANCE. British Admiralty Proposes to Cover Pos-

sible Loss During Naval Manœuvres. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 10 .- During the naval manœuvres in May a large number of merchant ships will cooperate with the navy The fleet will be divided into attacking

and defending forces and vessels to act

as convoys for merchantmen. So far as

the latter are concerned the manœuvres

will be kept within ten days.

Inquiries are now proceeding in regard to the number of vessels that may be within the sphere of operations during the experiment. The list is not likely to be complete before May, but 250 or 300 vessels are expected to be in the area affected. It is estimated that the manœuvres will cost £250,000 exclusive of the ordinary

maintenance expenses of a fleet at sea. The Admiralty proposes to effect insurance to the extent of £10,000,000 and a rate has been offered to underwriters to cover loss by collision or arising from the detention caused by merchantmen being held up by warships. There is no provision for other contingencies. Lloyd's and the Marine insurance companies have been asked to accept £5,000,000 risk each. The responses received to the Admiralty's proposition have hitherto been discouraging.

2 CENTS A MILE ON NEW HAVEN. That Will Be the Maximum Rate After

October-Some Reductions at Once. Boston, March 10 .- President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at the monthly meeting of the directors here to-day made the statement that it is his purpose to reduce the passenger tariff to the maximum rate of 2 cents a mile upon all the company's lines and that the new tariff be in effect by

next October. Mr. Mellen says that the directors have already authorized the reduction on certain lines in Connecticut, including the Berkshire division, the Highland, Naugatuck and Northampton divisions; the Suffield branch, New Britain branch, Valley branch, the line between Waterbury and Middletown, also that portion of the old New England road lying west of Willimantic, including the branch to Springfield

CHICAGO ASKS OUR ADVICE. Wants to Hear From Telephone Users Re-

CHICAGO, March 10 .- The city of Chicago s going to advertise in the New York Sunday papers in order to learn from the people of that city what they think of the

measured rate telephone system. Mayor Dunne and Alderman Linn H Young, chairman of the committee of the City Council on telephone rates, to-day wired an advertisement for insertion in the New York Sunday papers. The purpose is to secure advice from the Eastern telephone using public, to be used in giving Chicago a new telephone rate regulating ordinance.

PHILIP ARMOUR BUYS A FARM. Consists of Twenty Acres Near Babylon

and Costs \$24,000. BABYLON, L. I., March 10 .- Philip Armour purchased to-day the Baker farm of twenty acres from Henry Oakley, Jr. The sale was made through a brokerage firm of Brooklyn, Capt. A. P. Blanchard was the former owner. The farm was originally purchased for a few thousand dollars, but was sold to-day for \$24,000. It is said that Mr. Armour is related to the Chicago family

COURT RESTRAINS A SUITOR. A Call at 5 A. M. the One Thing a Young

of that name.

Widow Wouldn't Stand For. RICHMOND, Va., March 10.-Michael Durmont, an Austrian, has been restrained by court injunction from paying court to Mrs. Annie Shumaker, a young widow, for a term of twelve months

The widow asked for the injunction or the ground that she did not care to wed again until she had fully recovered from her recent bereavement. Durmont was overinsistent in his attentions. He fairly haunted her house. Once he called at 5 A. M. The early calls got on her nerves and she reported the matter to the county

authorities. DEFENDS MURDER OF SISTER. Mrs. Standifer Declares in Court She Did

Right-Husband Held for Infidelity. ATLANTA, Ga., March 10 .- Mrs. Willie Standifer, who killed her seventeen-yearold sister because of her relations with Standifer, was held for murder this afternoon. Her husband was held on the charge of adultery.

On the stand Mrs. Standifer said she killed ner sister "not only because she destroyed my home, but to save her and my husband from further sin. I did right. She is bet ter dead.'

Miss Whisenant, the dead girl, was a Sunday school scholar of the Central Presbyterian Church, and letters from her to standifer which were read in court showed that her religious training made her struggle long before yielding to her brother-in-law. Public feeling is bitter against Standifer.

Nothing quite equal to the train service offered by the New York Central Lines. 20 trains a day o Buffalo and Niagara Falls, 12 to Chicago, 6 to it. Louis, 5 to Cincinnati.—Agr.

ATLANTA. BIRMINGHAM, MEMPHIS.
Through sleeping car via P. R. R. and Seaboard
Air Line. Inquire 1183 Broadway.—Ade.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. **KAISERWAS ALONE**

SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1906. Fair and colder to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow. followed by snow.

> Yielded When Rest of Europe Lined Up Against Him.

> PEACE IS NOW ASSURED.

to Fight for France.

Spain and Portugal Willing to Help-Even Austria-Hungary and Italy, Allies of Germany? Gave Warning That They Would Not Support Her in This Affair -This Great League of Peace, Follows ing Moroccan Conference, May Have Permanent Influence-Germany Bound Now to Adopt Policy of Conciliation.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 10.-A great crisis has been passed and the peace of Europe is assured for a considerable time to come. This pregnant news means far more than a settlement of the disputed questions at Algeciras. It means nothing less than the formation of a great British and European peace coalition which has issued its stern veto against any scheme of national aggrandizement that seeks to impose itself

by force of arms. Before describing the dramatic details of the diplomatic events of the last few days it is important to restate the difficult situation which confronted the Powers a week ago. Germany was aggressively and uncompromisingly opposing any settlement of the Morocco question except on her own terms. She denied that France or any other Power possessed any special rights in the independent kingdom of Morocco. Her contention prima facie was sound in logic and ethics and appealed strongly to the support of unprejudiced neutrals like the United States.

WHEN CRISIS SEEMED NEAR.

But Germany's good faith was not above suspicion. Her secret designs were far from altruistic, and when they were exposed in The Sun a week ago it became necessary to deal drastically not with the Morocco question alone, but with a grave crisis involving the whole European situation. It has been dealt with in a manner that constitutes one of the greatest services. which diplomacy has rendered to mankind

in all history. The position of Great Britain, France ard Spain was embarrassing. They were virtually advocating the unsound principle that the special interests of one Power carried special rights of interference which in their application might easily touch the sovereignty of an independent State where they are exercised, as is the case in the British occupation of Egypt. Neither of these three Powers has any wish to see this pernicious doctrine incorporated in international law, as was secretly desired by Germany. Even France herself, when this point was reached, was quite willing to accept any and every safeguard of the Sultan's sovereignty, but Germany's attitude up till ten days ago was not only one of non possumus, but toward France is was arrogant and belligerent.

FRANCE, ENGLAND AND BUSSIA WOULD

FIGHT. After Count von Radowitz; the German delegate at Algeciras, imitating Chancellos von Bülow, had for weeks treated M. Revoil, the French envoy, in the most provocative manner at all their meetings, the latter finally turned upon him and said:

"Very well; if nothing but war will satisfy Germany France will not shirk her national duty. We will fight to turn you back if we must, just as Japan fought. Our case is like Japan's; your's like Russia's." At the same moment the full resources

of the great peace movement which King

Edward has so assiduously been organizing

in Europe for the past three years were turned upon Germany. This is what hap-Great Britain said to her: "You are seeking an end which we cannot contemplate-the driving of a powerful wedge into

the Mediterranean status quo. Our forces will support France." Russia said to her: "In the event that you attack France we, discharging our

inviolable obligations, will move against ALLIES DEMAND PEACE.

Then came an embassy to the Kaiser representing jointly Austro-Hungary and Italy as Germany's allies. They protested against Germany's belligerent attitude, and added, first, that Spain and Portugal only awaited a call from France and Great Britain to join their strength to that of these Powers, and, second, that the temper of the European world was such that in the event of a war where Germany appeared to be carrying everything before her the minor nations of western Europe undoubtedly would engage themselves against Germany on the theory that the Kaiser unless beaten would develop into a

Then Italy said for herself: "The keystone of the Italian national arch is her Mediterranean position, and this is inextricably bound up with the positions of France and Great Britain. Hence Italy wants no such war as the German Government seems willing to contemplate."

Napoleonic danger.

Austro-Hungary said: "The dual monarchy is under the strain of a serious crisis and the salvation of the empire impera-

tively demands peace. We cannot regard